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No. 18,688. 號八廿百六千八萬一第 日四初月正午年戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 14th, 1918. 四拜禮 號四十月二年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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In Bags 250 lbs. net.
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TELEPHONE 1919. [535]

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LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 10.00 " " 10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m. " 10 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " 15 "
1.15 "	to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.15 "	to 3.15 " " 15 "
3.15 "	to 4.00 " " 10 "
4.00 "	to 5.00 " " 15 "
5.00 "	to 6.00 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30 " " 15 "
3.30 "	to 6.00 " " 10 "
6.00 "	to 8.30 " " 15 "
8.30 "	to 9.30 " " 10 "

NIGHTS CARS on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

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cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
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tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or
Compendio Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 13th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

stations	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through Express	No. 23 Local
CANTON	dep.	7.55		6.58														
TAI SHI TANG	dep.	8.40		11.29														
SIK LUNG	dep.	10.25	8.06	11.49	11.45			8.50		6.50				6.50				6.00
Shum Chiu	dep.		8.13	4.57	11.52				8.27					6.58				6.07
Shum Shui	dep.		8.25	4.41	11.56				8.40					6.60				6.10
Fauling	dep.		8.35	4.41	11.56				8.40					6.68				6.18
Taipei Market	dep.		8.44	4.55	12.11				8.53					6.81				6.23
Taipei	dep.		8.53	4.55	12.11				9.01					6.81				6.23
Shatin	dep.		9.04	5.12	12.24				9.10					7.16				6.48
Yaumat	dep.		9.15	5.26	12.30				9.20					7.16				6.48
HOW BUN	dep.		9.26	5.39	12.45				9.30					7.16				6.48
HOW BUN	arr.	11.06	8.05	5.35	12.45		7.00	6.52										

INTIMATIONS

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Our patrons are desired to note that Mr. Li HON-CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this house for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YIU HING, also known as PO HING, will represent this house hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

ENEMY ALIENS.

POWERS OF DENATURALISATION.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

On the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, in the House of Commons on December 17th, Mr. Joynson-Hicks moved:—

That this House is of opinion (1) That on the completion of the third year of the war a more definite policy should be adopted by the Government for the internment of alien enemies; and, in particular, that no man should be allowed to remain uninterred except for definite reasons; (2) that women and children of enemy origin should, where possible, be repatriated unless there are exceptional reasons to the contrary; (3) that the Government should forthwith introduce the proposed Bill giving the Home Secretary power to deal with naturalisation certificates in the case of men who would otherwise be alien enemies; (4) that in any case, when a naturalised alien enemy has been convicted of offences against the realm power should be given to the Home Secretary that such naturalisation should be reviewed, with a view to its withdrawal; (5) that under no circumstances should any further certification be issued to alien enemies during the war.

He said the resolution represented the feeling of the Unionist party both in the House of Commons and in the country. To-day in Great Britain there were 6,500 Germans, and in addition to Turks, Bulgarians, and Austrians, the bulk of whom were carrying on their business. It might be said, "You cannot prove that they are all spies."

Mr. G. Fisher—You cannot prove that they are all loyal. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Joynson-Hicks—It is for those who leave them uninterred to prove that they are loyal. (Hear, hear.) *Prima facie* every German in this country should be interned. Every Englishman in Germany was interned. The man who was the best spy was the man who to all intents and purposes was the most loyal citizen, who carried on his business, and who could possibly get a Cabinet Minister to vouch for his loyalty. Referring to English wives of Germans, the hon. member said that many of them were anxious to throw off the yoke which made them Germans.

Mr. Butcher, who seconded, reminded the House that there was already power to cancel a certificate where it had been obtained by false representation, but he did not think there was a single case in which that power had been exercised.

Brigadier-General Page Giffard did not think the resolution went far enough. The country wanted to see every German interned at once. The Government should then denaturalise every man who had only discovered his love of this country four years before the war. It was a real danger to the national cause to have a single enemy alien about.

HOME SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Sir G. Cave said that as to the suggestion that in no circumstances should further certificates be granted during the war, he agreed. He had not, during his tenure of office, naturalised a German or Austrian, (hear, hear) except in the case of women who had married Germans or Austrians, and who, having become widows, had applied, not without reason, to be relieved of their alien nationality. He agreed with the suggestion that power should be given to review certificates of naturalisation when a naturalised enemy alien had been convicted of an offence against the realm. He went somewhat further than the amendment. If a naturalised alien had by some act or by his speech shown himself to be disloyal to this country, he thought that in such a case the power to review should come in. It was asked that the Government should forthwith introduce a bill, but denaturalisation was now an Imperial matter. If a certificate was withdrawn here that would affect British nationality in the Dominions. Dominions should be consulted. He had no doubt a bill would be introduced.

Sir H. Dalziel—Before the war is over?

Sir G. Cave—I hope before the session is over, but I hope it will not be necessary to proceed with legislation before we have had the replies of the Dominions.

Mr. Butcher—Will the proposed bill deal with the question of naturalisation generally?

Sir G. Cave—The main purpose of the bill will be to deal with denaturalisation.

Mr. D. Mason—Will it be a war measure?

Sir G. Cave—No, I think it will be a permanent one. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime we are not altogether helpless. I have power to intern anyone of enemy origin or association under Regulation 14b. As to repatriation after the war, that question has been carefully considered by a committee dealing with that part of reconstruction which is concerned with aliens. The report of this committee has been made, and the Government are ready to deal with the matter the moment the necessity arises. The Government have their plans matured, but I do not think they should be debated while the war is going on.

Of the large number of enemy aliens in this country when the war broke out many, such as men over military age, women, and children, had been repatriated, while a great many were in internment camps. Of those still interned, what was to be done with men who were at one time interned but who were now engaged on work of national importance under a scheme of the Board of Agriculture? Were they all to be interned? (An Hon. Member—"Yes.") Of course, in case of threatened invasion an entirely different state of things would arise. The power of internment was given in order to ensure the safety of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"WITHOUT A BRASS BAND"

HOW THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE WORKS.

[BY HAMILTON FRYE.]

A German agent, arrested in the United States, who found that every movement he had made for several weeks was known to the Secret Service, exclaimed bitterly, "This is worse than Russia."

He was right—from his point of view. Our point of view is different. For the Allies the American Secret Service is better than that of Russia—the "Ochrana," beloved by sensational novelists—ever was. It is far more energetic. It is more intelligent. And it cannot be bribed.

The head of it—Mr. Bielaski, a Pole by origin—was asked one day how it discovered so much about German plotting both before and after the United States was at war. Not a week passes without some fresh revelation. Mr. Bielaski said drily, "We work without a brass band."

This Secret Service really is secret. Its agents are everywhere. Not a pleasant feeling, even if you have nothing to conceal, that eyes may be watching you, that your goings out and comings in may all be noted down. For those who are plotting and spying a very uncomfortable feeling indeed!

Here is an example of the method of working "without a brass band." A pacifist was arrested. He had been talking in a train. When he got out a man followed him and took him into custody. "But why?" the pacifist inquired, putting a bold face on it. "You have just been making a speech in the bar," the Secret Service man replied quietly.

Well, what of it? "I am sorry blustered a number of times. You made it in the train from B— to A— last Thursday; you made it again the next day between P— and F—. Twice this week I have heard it before to-day."

But I don't remember your face," the pacifist faltered, unable to deny. "I didn't want you to. That's why I hid it behind a newspaper," was the Secret Service man's answer.

Once a suspect comes under the notice of the section of Criminal Investigation as a suspected network or surveillance, Mr. Bielaski's agents are about his path and about his bed. They spy out all his ways. "Shadowing" is an art which has been raised to a very high degree of nicety in the United States.

Bielaski is an interesting character. He is not in the least like one detective agent of fiction. He is known as a "crank on exercise." He works in his garden before breakfast or takes a long walk in the pleasant country round Washington. He has been a devotee of hard physical training for many years. Now, at thirty-five, he is a model of fitness. He says he cannot keep his head clear unless his body is running like a well-oiled engine, letting him forget it is there.

One day a visitor with a grievance began to talk loudly about what he would do to Bielaski if he were not in his place. Bielaski stood up. "Don't let that fool you," he said politely. The angry one looked at his broad shoulders and stout figure and made him good day.

"Unique" (Everywhere) might be the motto of the United States Secret Service as it is of the Royal Artillery. And its ubiquity is so unobtrusive. The local detectives usually have their calling stamped all over them. The Federal Force is never noticeable. I know men belonging to it who pass in all companies without remark. Their clothes are well cut, their manners well bred. As soon as a detective becomes known, through carelessness or boasting, Bielaski has no further use for him.

That is why the American Secret Service has found out so much.

In the view of the Government, an enemy alien *prima facie* ought to be interned. In the case of a German who had resided in this country for thirty or forty years, and who had children fighting for the United Kingdom, some consideration, especially, might be given.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks—Can the right hon. gentleman give us any idea of the proportion of the 6,500 interned male Germans who have sons in the Army?

Sir G. Cave—I should think more than half. Early this year, the Home Secretary processed the whole of the cases were overhauled, and he was struck by the fact that the adverse reports were very few. The result of that inquiry as to the male Germans surprised him. He thought the Government had followed, so far, a reasonable and safe line, and he knew of no case where safety had been impaired.

Mr. H. Samuel said it was anticipated by some that with the change of Government a year ago there would be a striking change of policy in matters which had been mismanaged in the feeble and fumbling hands of the late Government. (Laughter.) It was somewhat gratifying to a member of the late Government to find that his successor in office had been obliged to follow precisely the same course as was then adopted. As to all exemptions and exceptions being done away with, the view taken by successive Governments in this matter was the right one. "The doctrine of 'Intern them all,' whether they were friendly aliens such as Tchekis, Italians, Poles, or Armenians, or men who had married British wives, seemed to him to be one that could not be adopted unless they were to set aside all considerations of humanity and good sense."

In view of the promise that a bill should be brought in with regard to naturalisation, Mr. Joynson-Hicks said he would leave to the amendment. The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

AMERICAN GIRLS AND THE WAR.

GOING TO BE A VERY BIG FACTOR.

Frank Dillot writes from New York to the Daily Chronicle.

The American young woman is going to be a big factor in the war. There is an idea that American women are pampered and flattered by their men folk to a degree unknown to our country. This may be true of patches of American society, especially in the richer circles, but it is not correct in essence among what for want of a better term may be called the middleclass girls—that is to say, the young women with opportunities for a moderate education and a state for reading, and who sometimes from choice and occasionally from necessity find their own living in the world. It is not true either of a good many of those in other circles, of those young women, for instance, who are not rich, but who lead a comfortable home life with their parents or are given a moderate allowance. Through one and all of these girls runs a vein of character and temperament which really makes them into a new race of women to strangers from Europe.

They are perhaps a little keener than our English girls, a little harder, a little more companionable for men—which doesn't mean that they are necessarily more attractive as sweethearts or wives. They talk frankly and smoothly and understandingly on matters. Almost without exception they are warm-hearted in their personal relationships, at times swiftly impulsive, and yet one is startled frequently by a certain cold-blooded attitude towards life. It comes as a reminder that they are the inhabitants of a new country, still bearing traces of primitive struggle.

I was travelling from Washington to New York, and at lunch time it was my fortune to be at a table with four girls of from 18 to 21 coming down from college. They were strangers to me. One of the lunch courses was an attractive-looking confection served with honey. A neighbour of mine enabled me to ask my never heard of waffles! "You have never heard of waffles!" she replied, and they all laughed heartily. And then they insisted on serving my plate with some of their waffles, also with some of their honey—and then, with open delight, watched me experiment. And from the time we reached New York two hours later, those four girls talked in a hurricane of interest with the stranger they had found, talked about books, scenery, politics, and the charms of New York compared with Washington, where they were compelled to spend some time.

I cite this incident because it stands out in contrast to the usual manners and methods of the American girl, as compared with our own. Mrs. Grundy herself is not more severe with casual acquaintances than the American young lady as a rule. There is generally no suspicion of a merry smile, no glint of friendly laughter with the young American girl, no camaraderie, no reliance on the gentleness of men short of a formal introduction. You may get a frigid "Thank you" if you pick up a dropped handkerchief; that's the limit. But this surface coldness, particularly noticeable in an Englishman, has its counterpart in a thoroughness of friendliness which has been accepted in a circle, a friendship which has a depth and comprehensiveness which is very stimulating. It would be embarrassing if it were not so obviously genuine.

The secret of the American young woman is her intensiveness. She never does things by halves, whether it is taking up a hobby, studying a profession, or she has reached the very limit of the persistence into which she has thrust her interest.

The war has given the women new directions for effort. A score of organisations are on foot. In trains, trams, omnibuses, even in the picture palaces you find women knitting comforters in olive brown wool. But I believe that this is but the beginning. When the need arises, it should arise—for women's help on an organised basis the women of America will be capable of surprising the world.

MYSTERY SUIT-CASE.

250,000 GERMAN SECURITIES HIDDEN IN SHIP'S HOLD.

A mysterious suit-case figured in the Prize Court, recently, when application was made to Sir Samuel Evans on behalf of the Crown for leave to set the contents of the case, as German property seized in the *Aristonofjord* at Kirkwall while on a voyage from Bergen to New York.

The case was discovered hidden behind a lot of wooden partitions in one of the ship's baggage holds. It was unlabelled and no one claimed it. It was opened and found to contain a number of coupons and bonds to the total value of £29,477 19s. The coupons and some of the bonds were Imperial Japanese bonds, and they were, counsel was informed, issued by a German bank under some arrangement with the Japanese Government.

Mr. S. J. Spurling, assistant censor at the Postal Censor's Office, said the certificates were issued in New York and sent to Germany to be filled in, and then returned to New York. Two certificates found corresponded with the amount of the bonds and coupons in the suit case.

The President—What would happen to these?

Mr. Spurling—They would be sold in London. They are all bearer bonds.

The President—You don't know whose suit-case it is?

Counsel—No, it is not addressed at all.

The President declared that the securities were of enemy origin proceeding from Germany and ordered them to be sold. Proceedings to be paid into court to remain there until the conclusion of peace.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE

GERMANS.

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. John Burroughs, the famous octogenarian naturalist, sent to the New York Tribune on December 14th a powerful "plea for the ostracism of all things German," under the title, "Can Peace Make Us Forget?" He recites the unspeakable atrocities of the Germans, and asks if after the war the world will be willing to say, "Never mind; let it all pass; business is business, and it will all be the same in a hundred years." For himself, Mr. Burroughs says:—

I will never again use an article made in modern Germany, if I know it. I will never look into a modern German book; I will favour the exclusion of the German language and literature from our schools and colleges; and I would drive every unnaturalized German from this country.

We do not want their ideas or their methods. Their ideas are subversive of our democratic ideals, and their methods enslave minds and lead to efficiency chiefly in the field of organized robbery. They are efficient just as Krupp guns, asphyxiating gas, and liquid fire are efficient. They invent nothing, but they add a Satanic touch to the inventions of others and turn them to infernal uses.

They are without sentiment or imagination; they have broken completely with the old Germany of Goethe, Kant, and Lessing, to whom we all owe a debt. They are learned in the roots of things, but their learning is dusty and musty with underground conditions; they know the Tree of Knowledge at the bottom, but not at the top in the air and sun. There are its leaves and flowers and fruit. They run to erudition, but not to inspiration. They are a heavy, materialistic, grasping race, forceful but not creative, military but not humanistic, aggressive but not heroic, religious but not spiritual, brave, it may be, but not chivalrous, utterly selfish and thoroughly scientific and efficient on a low plane, as organized forces is always efficient.

Kant was a great philosopher, but he had a Scottish mother. None of the great musicians was Prussian. Luther threw his ink bottle at the Devil, but the Devil got even with him, and made the Christian outlook blacker than it was before.

From current reports, which, knowing the Germans, one readily credits, they are at this moment taking means to increase their birth-rate by methods identical with those of stockmen and dog breeders. That German women do not defend themselves with liquid fire and asphyxiating gas shows that their morals are as low as those of the men, and that they are victims of the same civil slavery.

The Germans have not fought this war like brave and chivalrous men, they have fought it like sneaky and cut-throats. They have respected nothing human or Divine, and so far as the world can do it, it has been an orgy of lust and destructiveness. When their armies are forced to retreat, so far as they can do it, they destroy the very earth behind them. They have done their utmost to make the reconquered territory of Northern France uninhabitable for generations. If they could poison all the water, all the air, and all the food of their enemy, is there any doubt they would quickly do so? They could have scuttled or torpedoed the British Isles, and sunk them like ships; would they not have done it long ago? Of course, they would have wanted to plunder the treasures and before the Kaiser, plausibly lifting his eyes thanked God for His "faithful co-operation," and again would have prayed how he would continue to carry on war with "humanity and chivalry."

This indictment of the wretches could be made much stronger and longer, but enough—individually they are below the Turks, collectively they are on a par with their ancestral Huns. Blood will tell. It is time that they were barred out of the family of decent, self-respecting nations; or, at least, that the doors be closed against them for two generations. We have got along for three years without their goods or their markets. Why can we not continue to go on without them? We are an inventive people, they are not, and we shall soon find ways to supply ourselves with all needful things that have heretofore come from their country. Under pressure, we should improve on them all. If we cannot yet make chemicals and dyestuffs to compete with the Germans, let us go in sackcloth and ashes until we can.

At any rate let us not fraternize with nations who in character and conduct are on a par with those desperadoes whom in civil life we rid ourselves of by aid of sheriff and hangman.

HIDDEN HAND IN ITALY.

The recent arrest of a well-known journalist, Aldo Chierici, for propaganda against the war, and the deportation of Italy's Allies, has drawn attention to the existence of the "hidden hand" in Italy. Chierici was one of the seven journalists who made the notorious journey to Germany described in the *Morning Post* of December 5th, 1914, and was for a short time employed at the Carrigano Post Office. Latterly he was correspondent of a South American newspaper, agency. The *Messenger*, however, suggests that behind these smaller men are bigger persons, who have directed this insidious campaign, and demands that the authorities cut off the heads of the tallest poppies. This, it says, would be in the interest not only of Italy but of Great Britain, which, as Germany's strongest and most dangerous enemy, is the special target for Germanophilous calumnies, and unless checked this lying campaign will now discord in Italy, as in Greece. It is the internal front that requires most vigorous observation.

COMPANY REPORT

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The one hundred and second report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held on the 23rd inst. states:—

The net profits for the year ending 31st Dec., 1917, including \$3,165,578.85, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to \$8,820,180.33.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$1,000,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$10,500,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of \$1,000,000.

After making these transfers, deducting the interim dividend of \$2 3/4 per share, paid on 13th August last, viz., \$258,000 at 2/6 = \$2,046,942.15, and remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation, \$5,743,238.18, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a Final Dividend of Two Pounds and Three Shillings Sterling per share, viz., \$258,000, and a bonus of One Pound Sterling per share, viz., \$120,000, amounting in all to \$378,000, which, at 3/4 (the rate of the day), will absorb \$2,520,000.

The balance \$3,223,238.18 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has been elected Chairman for the year 1918, and Mr. G. T. M. Edkins Deputy Chairman.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, the Hon. Mr. E. Shollin and Mr. J. A. Plummer having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. A. H. Compton, and Mr. F. C. Butcher were invited to fill the vacancies. These appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. M. Edkins retire in rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Macdonald and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who offer themselves for re-election.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Liabilities.

Paid-up capital \$10,000,000.00
Reserve fund, \$1,000,000 at ex. 2/- 15,000,000.00
Silver reserve fund 18,500,000.00
Marine insurance account 250,000.00
Notes in circulation:—

(Authorised issue against securities & coin deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies and their Trustees) 15,000,000.00
Additional issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinances against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government..... 9,920,807.00

Current accounts:—

Silver 187,443,396.68

Gold, 45,373- 341 15s. 0d. = 35,723,210.35

Fixed deposits:—

Silver 51,160,315.67

Gold, 24,468,454 12s. 3d. = 29,700,860.06

Bills payable:—

(Including call loans & short sight drawings on London office) 17,049,892.55

Drafts on London Bankers 333,669.62

Acceptances on account of constituents 6,085,624.55

Profit and loss account 7,773,238.18

Liability on bills of exchange discounted, 23,689,715.75

53. of which \$5,419,800 3s. 2d. have since run off.

\$418,940,414.66

Assets.

Cash (including \$15,500,000 coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against authorised and/or excess note circulation) 84,132,051.40

Bullion in hand and in transit 7,590,795.49

Indian Government 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 2,369,050.95

British Government, Colonial and other Securities 18,909,905.47

Silver reserve fund investment, viz.:—

\$1,578,947 7s. 5d. 6 per cent. War Loan 1929/47 at 5% 15,000,000.00

Bills discounted, loans and credits 131,607,145.82

Bills receivable 148,129,894.55

Liabilities of constituents for acceptances, per contra 9,085,624.55

Bank premises 7,115,940.57

\$418,940,414.66

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.P. (RESERVE).

COMBINED PARADE.

All ranks are provisionally warned that they may be required to attend a parade on the Polo Ground at 3 p.m. on Saturday, February 23rd. Further Orders will be issued.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUAD.

Members, except those on duty, will meet at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 14th.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

Members requiring fresh issue or alteration made in present issue of a uniform are ordered to attend at Headquarters Club for inspection at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—

Monday, Feb. 18th—No. 1 Co. and Mounted Police.

Tuesday, Feb. 19th—No. 2 Co. Band and Orchestra.

Wednesday, Feb. 20th—No. 3 Co. Ambulance, and Buglers and Drummers.

Men on duty on the date set aside for their units will attend on one of the two other dates.

Uniform to be worn as altered is to be produced. Dressing rooms will be set aside for convenience of changing. Equipment Officers or deputy must attend on all three nights.

By Order.

T. F. Hovart, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, February 13th, 1918.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 9th February is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 6 weeks
This Year	\$15,082	\$75,70
Last Year	12,905	81,704
Increase	2,177	
Decrease		5,534

GERMAN DECOY WHICH KILLED FOUR MEN.

Writing to friends in Lincolnshire, a soldier relates the following instance of German barbarism:—

"We heard quite a characteristic story of the Germans the other day from a man who had just come back from one of the ruined villages on the French front.

When the English got into the village they hunted round for anything living in the ruins, and in the remains of a church they heard a cat howling most fearfully. Four of our men went in to see what it was, and found that the brutes had placed a cat on one of the crucifixes of the church. One of the men cut the wire which held it on, and the whole four were blown to atoms, as the wire was connected with a mine.

"Nice clean fighters, aren't they?"

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To interim dividend:—

Paid on 13th August, 1917, \$2 3/4 per share at 120.000 \$

shares = 2,258,000 at 2/6 = 2,046,942.15

To remuneration to directors 30,000.00

To final dividend:—

\$2 3/4 per share on 120,000 shares = 2,258,000

at 3/- = 1,720,000.00

Don't of 24 per share on 120,000 shares = 4,120,000

at 3/- = 800,000.00

2,520,000.00

To transfer to silver reserve fund 1,000,000.00

To transfer to bank premises account 1,000,000.00

To balance forward to next year 3,223,238.18

7,749,238.18

\$9,820,180.33

By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1917..... 3,165,578.85

By amount of net profits for the year ending 31st Dec., 1917, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due 6,653,691.49

9,820,180.33

\$9,820,180.33

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To Balance, £1,500,000 at ex. 2/- (invested in 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/1947) \$15,000,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917, £1,500,000 at ex. 2/- \$15,000,000.00

\$15,000,000.00

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To Balance \$19,500,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917 \$19,500,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 1,000,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917 \$19,500,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 1,000,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917 \$19,500,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 1,000,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917 \$19,500,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 1,000,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917 \$19,500,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 1,000,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917 \$19,500,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 1,000,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917 \$19,500,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 1,000,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1917 \$19,500,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 1,000,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

\$19,500,000.00

THE WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

14TH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association whose official numbers are given below have subscribed during the past month the following amounts which have all been invested in Straits Settlement War Loan at 6 per cent. —

\$2,000—No. 505.

1,500—No. 814.

1,400—No. 825.

1,200—No. 572.

1,000—No. 732, 39.

700—No. 330.

700—Nos. 688, 414, 809.

600—No. 869.

600—No. 683.

500—No. 430.

500—Nos. 357, 793, 625, 355, 600, 820, 1,387, 807.

400—No. 147.

400—No. 22.

400—No. 859.

400—Nos. 17, 311, 454.

350—Nos. 508, 846, 754, 440, 899.

320—No. 823.

300—Nos. 134, 184.

300—Nos. 477, 303, 481, 414, 387, 433.

200—No. 897.

200—Nos. 338, 818, 470, 775, 291, 410.

200—No. 729.

200—Nos. 735, 854, 404, 857, 858, 257.

200—Nos. 624, 19, 29, 76, 553, 399, 772.

357, 36, 715.

160—No. 662.

135—No. 868.

160—Nos. 550, 703, 641, 320, 509.

130—No. 216.

125—Nos. 273, 64, 580.

120—Nos. 432, 419.

110—No. 808, 472.

100—Nos. 480, 45, 737, 713, 447, 254, 52, 19, 787, 309, 118, 123, 125, 43, 110, 175, 74, 348, 176, 537, 757, 648, 430, 206, 252, 336, 700, 539, 272, 401, 502, 666, 42, 350.

85—No. 549.

80—Nos. 89, 849, 31, 294, 678.

80—Nos. 116, 144, 103, 103, 104.

70—Nos. 639, 167, 425.

60—Nos. 463, 77, 221.

50—Nos. 232, 361, 533, 535, 749, 750, 798, 339, 310, 305, 471, 117, 788, 138, 825, 129, 136, 154, 277, 278, 141, 148, 79, 759, 105, 108, 881, 682, 112, 708, 709, 731, 893, 79, 845, 499, 533, 538, 681, 700, 99, 743, 780, 185, 673, 35.

40—Nos. 541, 276, 143, 269, 80.

35—No. 133, 552.

30—Nos. 151, 517, 124, 131, 75.

30—Nos. 379, 240, 379, 355, 337.

25—Nos. 255, 823, 195, 561, 773, 339, 635, 62, 675, 130, 134, 138, 148, 143, 71, 103, 111, 113, 84, 213, 490, 424, 219, 310, 508.

20—Nos. 169, 648, 323, 13, 63, 66, 305, 133, 147, 72, 76, 78, 270, 271, 649, 705, 150, 506, 231, 6.

15—Nos. 239, 132, 140, 114, 837, 704, 154, 155.

10—Nos. 353, 243, 352, 231, 796, 484, 121, 474, 139, 64, 59, 406, 409, 497, 751, 58, 629, 169, 183, 696, 599, 647.

5—Nos. 18, 297, 301, 507, 172, 855, 287, 516, 823, 60, 307, 485, 757, 469, 608, 308, 599, 601, 87, 369, 172, 293, 706, 733, 367, 161, 162, 163, 164, 468, 156, 157, 159, 217, 218, 516, 612.

Total \$43,680

1st List 39,100

2nd 10,280

3rd 62,075

4th 210,305

5th 123,680

6th 82,125

7th 81,860

8th 85,353

9th 110,598

10th 146,345

11th 49,715

12th 49,625

13th 80,675

Total amount received to date \$1,132,515

In addition to the above, the following amounts have been subscribed to the Association, 703 have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. —

Straits Currency

Nos. 3 2.40

20 40.00

20 82.40

23 8.00

THE WAR.

FRENCH FRONT.

FURIOUS GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, February 12th.
A communiqué states:—An attempted coup-de-main in the Juvincourt region was stopped by our fire.

The Germans on the Meuse, after a furious bombardment, attacked in front of Caurieres Wood, but were repulsed, leaving several dead, after a lively fight. Artillery firing was most active in Alsace.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD'S PROTRACTED SILENCE.

LONDON, February 12th.

All information concerning the proceedings at Brestlitovsk emanates from German official sources.

Nothing confirmatory yet has been received from Petrograd. Indeed, since February 6th there has been no news or telegrams from Petrograd. The cause of the protracted silence is unknown.

The Russian Wireless is working, but it is monopolised by long accounts of the academic discussions at Brestlitovsk. Hence it is impossible to confirm the rumours which are current of an anti-Bolshevik outbreak at Petrograd.

The Bolshevik Kamenoff has arrived at Stockholm. He states that he is going to England on an important official errand. He also declares that the Ukrainians will profit little by the separate peace, because the Ukraine people under Soviet Government will never recognise it.

SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.

Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., says the *Times of Ceylon*, will succeed Sir A. W. Renton as Chief Justice of Ceylon, and will probably assume his new duties about the middle of April. Sir William came to Hongkong in December, 1903, upon his appointment as Attorney-General. He has been Chief Justice of the Colony since May, 1912. Born on May 11th, 1863, Sir William Rees Davies, after graduating at Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1887. From 1892 to 1898 he represented Pembroke in the House of Commons, and during the whole of that period acted as private secretary to the late Sir William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1897 he was appointed Attorney-General of the Bahamas, where he also administered the Government and acted as Chief Justice. In 1902 he became King's Advocate in Cyprus, which position he retained until transferred to Hongkong.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF JAPAN.

BOOK BY MR. PONSONBY FANE.

Mr. Richard Ponsonby Fane, incorrectly described in the February number of *The New East* as the Colonial Secretary of the Government of Hongkong, is understood to be the author of a little book by "Richard Ponsonby" called "The Imperial Family of Japan." Mr. Ponsonby Fane, says the magazine, "is deeply interested in things Japanese and has spent many holidays in this country, always wearing kimono and living in Japanese style." Continuing, *The New East* remarks:—"The book, which is extremely unpretentious, contains what has never been published in any European language, a genealogical table of the Emperors of what is, as the author says, by far the oldest dynasty in history. It is a general belief among foreigners that the line of the dynasty has been only maintained by adoption. Mr. Ponsonby explains that, though a child of the Emperor by any of his consorts was eligible to succeed, the maintenance of an unbroken line, the line was not kept going by adoption. Emperors frequently adopted sons, but such were always members of the Imperial Family. I have been unable to trace any instance of an adopted son succeeding to the throne except that of Go-Hanazono, who was, however, in direct descent from the third Tokugawa Sovereign. In the Imperial House Law promulgated in 1889, it was enacted that only sons of the chief consorts were for the future to succeed to the throne, and a regular order was laid down in case of the failure of a direct heir."

We are given the following interesting piece of statistics:

The succession has passed from father to son 64 times (4 times father to daughter), 20 times from brother to brother (1 brother to sister and 8 sisters to brother), 5 times from uncle to nephew (1 aunt to nephew), 3 times from nephew to uncle (1 great nephew to great uncle), 3 times from grandfather to grandson (1 grandmother to grandson), twice from husband to wife (on both occasions also his niece), once from son to mother, and 17 times from cousin to cousin. The little volume concludes with a short account of the Imperial family. It is understood that Mr. Ponsonby Fane has another work in preparation dealing with early Japanese history.

AN UNREGISTERED SCHOOL.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Ho Dick, a Chinese schoolmaster, was charged with offering a bribe of \$18 to Mr. Yan Pak Law, B.A. (Cantab.), Assistant Inspector of Schools, with the intention of getting a school, inefficiently managed by him, registered.

Complainant said he had been Assistant Inspector of Vernacular Schools for the past five years. He was also in charge of the registration of all vernacular schools, the promises of which he had to inspect and report upon to the Director of Education. In the present case, the school had not been registered, neither had he seen defendant before. On January 5th, having received information that an unregistered school was being held on the second floor of No. 12, Wing Lee Street, he visited it, accompanied by a sub-inspector of Schools, Mr. Lau Sok Chung. He found defendant in the room, in which there were several desks, but teaching was not in progress. He questioned defendant, who admitted that he had 30 pupils, and that he had been engaged in teaching for the last three years. Witness cautioned him not to continue teaching until he found satisfactory premises in which to conduct a school, as the present premises were highly unsatisfactory. Defendant gave this undertaking and promised to have his school registered. On the 6th of February, defendant came to his office and handed him an application, written in Chinese, asking permission to continue his school. Judging from the handwriting and from the wording of the application, witness came to the conclusion that defendant was not qualified to take charge of a school and train children. He therefore sent for defendant on February 8th, and told him he could not register the school, but would give him permission to teach nine pupils. Next morning defendant came to his office and presented to him an envelope, inside which he found \$18, together with a letter to the effect that the money was a sort of "cashew." Witness told defendant it was a criminal offence for which he could be arrested. He then took defendant to the Central Police Station and charged him, after having consulted the Director of Education.

Sergt. Pitt said defendant admitted at the Police Station that he offered a bribe of \$18 to the complainant. Mr. J. R. Wood said that he was prepared to hear defendant's evidence, though the case would have to be tried at the Criminal Sessions. Defendant stated that he intended to ask for instructions as to what was the most suitable site for a school. He had also intended to ask the Director of Education to let him know in what respect his school was unsatisfactory in order that he might improve it. He wished to get permission to have his school registered and to be allowed to teach a few more pupils after registration.

Mr. J. R. Wood committed defendant for trial at the March Criminal Sessions, fixing bail at \$500.

EXCEEDING THE SPEED-LIMIT.

CHAUFFEUR FINED \$50.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a chauffeur employed by Mr. Bonet de Journe, manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, was charged with exceeding the speed-limit whilst driving along Garden Road, towards Queen's Road.

Sergeant Peels said that while walking along Garden Road he saw defendant driving his car in a reckless manner. At the junction of Garden and Queen's Road, defendant, instead of continuing in the left direction, careered along to the right and then turned down to Des Vaux Road. Witness estimated the speed at which the car was travelling at from 10 to 15 miles an hour.

Defendant said the car was only going at the rate of five miles an hour. The reason why he turned to the right was the congestion of traffic on the left side of the road.

A letter written by defendant's employer, bearing out these statements, was presented to the Court.

Mr. Dyer Ball has now been summoned before for exceeding the speed-limit. Defendant—Yes.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$50.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR AND GAMBLING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Being a stranger to the Colony and an eye-witness of the gambling openly indulged in during the Chinese New Year, I would like to know whether the Government permits gambling on such an occasion. I was rather surprised that no attempt whatever was made by the police to prevent this vicious practice from being carried on, from Saturday night till noon to-day. From inquiries made in various directions, official and otherwise, I am under the impression that no permission was granted to organize the gambling booths. Yet the police, though aware of a direct infringement of the law, took no steps, so far as I could see, to interfere, and this impression is strengthened by the absence from the columns of the local Press of any report of a gambler being prosecuted at the Magistracy. Gambling was carried on extensively near the Central Market, at the Chinese Bazaar, and in Haiphong Road, Kowloon. I was shocked to find hundreds of young European and Portuguese girls and young men indulging in this vice. Many parents, too, were present and set a bad example to their children by betting themselves. I even noticed a few *lutongs* and an Indian Larce-Sergeant trying their luck. What I wish to know is whether the Government countenances such practices? If not, why were no steps taken to stop them?—Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, February 13th, 1918.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

BAIL ESTREATED IN OPIUM CASE.

Revenue Officer Lanigan charged a Chinese with smuggling 2 lbs. of prepared opium on board the s.s. *Kwai San*. As defendant did not appear his bail of \$100 was estreated.

THEFT OF FELT HATS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two green felt hats from a shop in Bonham Road.

It was stated that defendant went into the shop, and picking up the two hats from a heap on the counter, threw them to his *fok*, who was standing outside.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

RETURNED BANISHEE IMPRISONED.

A Chinese, who had two previous convictions against him for theft, pleaded guilty to returning from banishment before the expiration of his term.

Defendant said he came on a visit to a friend in Hongkong.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A NOVEL TESTIMONIAL.

A little Chinese boy was charged with the theft of some money from a hawk at Yau-mai.

The little boy's step mother gave him a good character, stating that he was a dutiful stepson and was "present at all his meals." He was a student at a school at Pukfulum, but had been idle for some time owing to the Chinese New Year.

Mr. J. R. Wood ordered the boy to receive ten strokes with the birch.

NEW BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Following a meeting of clergy of the Diocese of Oxford a discussion arose on the appointment of Dr. Hensley Henson to the bishopric of Hereford. The Rev. A. C. Scott, vicar of Cowley, St. John, Oxford, proposed a resolution protesting against the appointment of Dr. Henson, "as he has frequently talked and written in a way that shows that he held principles widely divergent from the teaching of the Church of England." A second Chapter of Hereford Cathedral will refuse to accept the nomination by the Prime Minister of Dr. Henson for the bishopric of Hereford. A clergyman said he thought they ought to protest with all their might and main. Dr. Henson had actually stated that he did not believe in the Nicene Creed. The Rev. Canon Skrine, St. Peter in the East, Oxford, said that Dr. Henson said in contradiction of the Nicene Creed. (A Voice.) He does not believe in the Ascension. A Berkshire incumbent said many priests were horror-struck at such an appointment. Canon Skrine said if it were the case that Dr. Henson refused to believe in the Nicene Creed, then he was entirely with them in deprecating the appointment, but it did not seem to him they were upon safe and sound ground, and that it became public it would be possible for people who were hostile to their Catholic belief to urge that they were not judging soberly and justly about it. He doubted whether the charge could be substantiated. The resolution was carried, and copies are to be sent to the Prime Minister and to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The fifth of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap Class, One Design Class, and Heyward Hays and Gael Class was sailed off on Saturday afternoon with the following results:—

HANDICAP CLASS.
Course: Lyman Beacon (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Lyman Beacon (P). Distance: 10.1 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	50	4 41 05	4 41 55
Rolla	—	4 44 27	4 44 27
Jessica	1 41	D.N.S.	4 48 07
Diana	5 53	4 44 10	—
Colleen	7 34	D.N.S.	—
Alleen	10 06	4 45 50	4 45 44

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dione	7	22
(2) Rolla	5	19
(3) Alleen	1	13
(4) Jessica	—	—
Colleen	—	—

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course: Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Mark boat on Starting Line (P), Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P). Distance: 8 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Daphne	Scratch	4 14 21	—
Bonita	—	4 16 26	—
Alleen	—	4 18 27	—
Halcyon	—	4 14 29	—

Note:—The points for this race have not yet been awarded owing to a protest being under consideration. The points given below are those awarded for the fourth Championship Race.

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Alleen	5	15
(2) Daphne	3	16
(3) Halcyon	2	9
(4) Bonita	1	4

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.

Course: Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Mark boat on Starting Line (P), Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P). Distance: 8 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lysbeth	1 25	4 20 04	4 20 19
Toinnette	42	4 20 23	4 30 07
Dawn	—	4 26 11	4 26 11
Lady Ursula	—	4 26 37	4 26 37
Dorothy	—	D.N.F.	—
Gael	42	4 28 28	4 27 43
Asthore	42	4 39 29	4 38 47

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dawn	5	28
(2) Lysbeth	6	28
(3) Lady Ursula	5	21
(4) Gael	4	21
(5) Toinnette	3	25
(6) Asthore	2	8
Dorothy	—	—

All yachts of these classes will compete in the events provided on the programme of the Victoria Regatta on Saturday. Yachts of the cruiser class are requested to dress ship and anchor off the Victoria Recreation Club.

GOLF.

RESULT OF THE HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS.

The competitions arranged at Fanling for the Chinese New Year holidays attracted a considerable number of entries. The results were as follows:—
Bankers' Cup, a Bogey competition for which two cups were offered—1, B. M. Henderson, 1 up; 2, S. Evans, all square.
Mixed, 18 holes (thrice round the relief course)—1, Mrs. Moore and S. Evans, 81; 2, Mrs. A. Anderson and G. C. Moxon, 85.

OUR MEN IN ITALY.

MARCHING 16 MILES A DAY.

The British troops, comprising cavalry, artillery, and infantry, present a magnificent appearance as they extend along the road for miles (wrote Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters recently). The infantry have been marching steadily for days, making sixteen miles a day. The troops are cheerful and in splendid condition. The artillery is equipped with guns in great number, with fine horses, and besides all these are endless lines of mules, lorries, carts, pontoons, and the endless other items of material necessary for an army. Anyone who passed through this same territory four weeks ago, under the impression created by the enemy's advance, might well imagine that what he sees today is something in the nature of a miracle. All the British soldiers are animated by one single sentiment. They are glad the Italians have held their ground, but now their wish is to share their Ally's risks and take their part in fighting the Austro-Germans by their side.

A Tommy with whom I had a talk this morning said they had had some very hard marching, also they were not accustomed to Italian food. They were called, he said, at three a.m., and had breakfast after which they started on their march. Dinner was at eleven, and shortly afterwards they resumed their march, keeping it up until three p.m., by which time they had finished their sixteen miles. The kit and equipment they carried weighed 60 lbs. Everywhere the British troops are the object of all sorts of kindnesses on the part of the population. The women gather in great crowds to watch the "Belli Inglesi" ("the handsome English").

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

R.G.A. 1, v. ROYAL ENGINEERS, 0.

This match, which was an important one, as a win for the Artillerymen would practically give them the Hongkong League, was well attended, a large number of military officers being among the spectators.

The game opened with plenty of dash. The first danger came from a free kick awarded the gunners, the ball dropping on to the back of the net. Then at the other end Gordon had a fair chance to score, but his shot went very wide. A raid on the R.E. goal led by Watson almost beat Clarke, who saved eventually by throwing the ball away. The ball travelled to the other end quickly, and a shot was smartly picked up by Taylor in the R.A. goal. This goalkeeper was responsible for many clever things, and had a large share in the victory of his team. Shortly afterwards, Gordon had another rather difficult chance of which he failed to take advantage. A fine long shot from Gorman gained applause, and, following that, the Engineers' goal had a very narrow escape, some clever work by Watson and Edgeler nearly bringing the desired result. When the interval arrived the score-sheet was blank.

The sappers attacked quickly on resuming and Hopton shot nicely, but his effort was ably dealt with by Taylor. Another punt from White went just over the bar, and then the gunners broke away, Baxter and Watson found themselves near goal and the latter netted. The hearty congratulations which were showered on Watson proved to be a little premature, as the goal was disallowed, and a free kick awarded the sappers. Strange then got away for the sappers, and put in a centre which Gordon wasted no time in directing towards goal, but Taylor was still invincible. Watson then sent Green away, but the fine centre from the latter was not utilised. Youngman played well on the few occasions that he was given the chance, and it was from him that the movement originated which led to the winning goal. Finding himself in difficulties he touched back neatly to Gorman, who put in a beautiful centre which Watson promptly netted. The sappers made desperate efforts to equalise, but without success, although Hopton and Townsend each gave the R.A. defence some uncomfortable moments. The R.G.A. halves and backs were in good trim and played well. Talfourd especially doing a tremendous amount of work. The R.E. defence, too, was also good in all departments, but their forwards often shot badly when they had possible opportunities of scoring.

Result:—R.G.A. 1, R.E. 0.
Teams:—R.G.A.—Taylor, Grevton and Dickenson; Gorman, Talfourd and Townsend; Youngman, Edgeler, Watson, Baxter and Green.
R.E.—Clarke, Lucas and Blumfield; Charters, Smith and White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Hopton and Pascall. Referee—Mr. Wright.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

TABLE TO DATE.

Club	F	W	L	D	F	A	P
R.G.A.	6	0	0	0	14	1	12
R.E.	7	5	2	0	18	3	10
H.K.F.C.	6	1	3	2	7	12	4
Navy	5	1	4	0	4	6	2
Middlesex	6	0	4	2	3	21	2

DIVISION II.

88th CO. R.G.A. 1, 87th CO. R.G.A. 0.

These teams met on the Club ground, in the second division, yesterday. The 88th men were the first to settle down to business, and Jones on the right wing put two shots over, one wide, and one at the goalkeeper, all in the first few moments of play. Then the 87th right wing got away, but Sharman went back and cleared. The only goal of the match was the result of a splendid effort by Watson, who had the ball into the net from a pass by Lieut. Millington, without a second's hesitation, giving the goalkeeper no chance whatever. The winning team then forced a number of corners, but without adding to their score. Saunders stopped Watson and Candy stopped a good shot from Taylor. The interval arriving with the 88th Company leading by the only goal.

After the kick-off the leaders were awarded a penalty for "hands." Taylor took the kick, but could only hit the cross-bar and the ball was eventually cleared. At the other end, the men from Stonecutters could do nothing better than kick behind when a goal seemed probable. The game continued fast and interesting until the end.

Referee, Mr. Byrne.

R.E. RES. 6, 83RD CO. R.G.A. 0.

The sappers proved much too good for the Lyman men in this match, which was played on the Navy ground, and when the interval arrived they were leading by four goals to nil. They afterwards added two more, eventually winning by 6 goals to nil. The goal scorers were Osborne (two), Parson (two) and Millard (two). Referee, Mr. McFarish.

HOLDING THE ENEMY BEFORE VENICE.

DEFENCES BY LAND AND SEA.

A TOUR OF THE LINES.

Writing from Italian Headquarters on December 18th, *The Times* Special Correspondent said:—By permission of the Italian Admiralty, I spent the whole of yesterday in a motor-launch tour through the coastwise defensive system of Venice on the north-east side, where, although it is still well out of range of the enemy's guns, it is approached most nearly by the Austrian lines. A great part of these defences is natural. What remains has been organized during the war, chiefly since the retreat to the Piave, and is a combination of intricate waterways, artificial inundations, floating batteries, and sandbag trenches, so strong that in this direction there seems to be very little chance of the enemy's being able to break through.

In the town itself everything has been done that can be done to guard its treasures against the risk of possible violation. The *Loggia* of St. Mark's and the *Loggia* of the Doges' Palace, stripped of all its pictures, are protected by solid barricades of masonry and sandbags, and these and other war changes make the whole place look utterly unlike its usual self. By day there is still a constant coming and going in the Piazza and along the *Riva degli Schiavoni* and some of the other main quays and streets. But the factory chimneys are smokeless, most of the shops are shuttered and deserted, gondolas on the move are as rare as daisies in December, and in the untenanted palaces of the Grand Canal there is hardly a sign of life. By night, except for an occasional blue and ghastly glimmer of rare electric light, the town looks as black as the grave. One walks about it as one would in a dark house, though a house which, thanks to the absence of kerbstones, is all on the same floor, with never a step to trip one up. And day and night, without any break, from far out across the lagoon and marshes sounds the dull boom of guns, Italian and British, defending from the covetous grasp of the invader the Queen city of the Adriatic.

We left Venice while it was still dark just before daybreak, and as we got clear of the canals and rounded the Cemetery Island the sun was rising. From the sky came every now and then the whirr and hum of Italian and French seaplanes. On the waters we kept coming on the floating batteries, iron and wooden barges, some of them built for the purpose before the war, some of them adapted since it began, with aeroplanes and men in the trenches on the bridgehead far on in front of canals and lagoons and marshes and floods, providing among them for the defence of Venice. The gunners, and the *biplanisti*, with one or two British monitors, are of all calibres from 5 in. to 16 in., and are a sufficiently formidable obstacle for the Austrians to get past, to say nothing of the work they do in destroying the enemy's temporary bridges across the Piave and in bombarding their trenches beyond it.

Of all the Italian fighting men I have seen they seem to be the most cheerful, and for that reason most to be depended on. They are full of life and spirits. It is, above all, the waters of the Lagoon and canals and rivers which strike me as the surest of all defence on which Venice can count. The two rivers are the Sile, flowing down from Treviso, the nearest point of which is about 10 miles away, and the Piave, five miles farther to the north-east, with a short stretch of the Piave Vecchia from San Donà di Piave to Capo Sile, linking the two together. Between Capo Sile and Porto Grande, five miles to west of it and eight miles north-east of Venice, the Sile runs through a straight cut called the Taglio di Sile. North of this cut the country as far as one can see is flooded to a depth of four or five feet, and the inundations are continued to the east of it between the Sile and the Piave-Nova. At Capo Sile the Italians hold a bridge-head just at the point where the Sile is joined by the Piave Vecchia, with the Austrian trenches quite close to their most advanced lines, and in the flooded area east of this stretch of the Piave Vecchia and between the two rivers the Austrians hold various small isolated points defended by machine-guns and small bodies of men.

STRANGE BATTLE FRONT.

From San Donà di Piave at the junction between the old and new Piave the trenches run north-west, to join up eventually with the lines held by British and French, and from that point the Piave front becomes normal and more or less like the fronts in other parts. But this particular little bit of the Allied front on which the safety of Venice immediately depends is utterly unlike anything else in the fighting zone, not even excepting the Belgian front. For south of the Sile cut and the artificial inundations above it there is still nothing but water right away back to Venice and back to the Taglio di Sile. The bank which runs along the cut on that side the houses only a few yards from it are surrounded by the floods. And on the Venice side the navigable canals are not cut through by lands, but are just deeper channels in the midst of the waste of waters and rushes.

The warfare which is being waged there—that is to say, the artillery part of the struggle—has a character of its own. The waters give to these floating batteries can hope to attain, and which makes them very difficult for the enemy to locate. The guns have a range of many miles, and free use is made of this mobility in bombarding the enemy's positions.

CAMBRAI VICTORY AND RETREAT.

THE OPERATIONS IN REVIEW. BALANCE OF GAINS AND LOSSES.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The ten days of quiet which have passed since we fell back upon our new line justify us in regarding the operations here, at least for historical purposes, as a closed incident. Whatever else may take place will be the beginning of a new chapter. A short survey of the whole operation will, perhaps, be the more useful as there is evidently some uncertainty and bewilderment among people in England. Such a survey, however, can communicate no military facts which have not already been reported.

When we delivered our surprise attack at dawn on November 28th, using Tanks in place of the preliminary artillery bombardment, the attack was made on a front of about 10,000 yards (nearly six miles). On the whole of this front we had opposed to us the Hindenburg system of trenches, with advanced, main, and support lines and a great number of subsidiary defences, making practically a continuous defence system to the depth of about two miles and a half. Pushing on with and behind the Tanks, our infantry broke through all the successive lines on the entire front, taking on the first day some 8,000 prisoners, and pushing straight out north-eastward into enemy country in the direction of Bourlon and Cambrai to an extreme depth of about five miles. The base of this salient or front on which we had broken through was subsequently enlarged by Ulster troops, who did a remarkably fine achievement in bombing their way for about three miles farther along the Hindenburg main lines to the north and west.

The city of Cambrai was about eight miles distant from our front line when we started. Almost midway, or about four miles from the starting-place, directly across the main front of our advance, ran the Canal de l'Escaut, or the Canal de St. Quentin as it is alternatively called, the chief and most accessible crossings of which were at the villages of Maroing and Masnières, with other crossings at Crèvecœur on the right and by Noyelles on the left. Among our objectives must evidently be the crossings of the Canal at the first two places, and these were seized by an extremely dashing advance at the first rush. I was told at the time of the excitement of the civilian residents in those villages at the sudden approach of our troops, and of the breaking of the bridge at Masnières by the weight of a Tank, an incident which very seriously impeded our progress, especially that of the mounted troops, at a moment when time was of the first importance. But the crossings were in our hands.

BEYOND THE CANAL, LINE UNBROKEN. Beyond the Canal, and practically parallel with it and between it and Cambrai, ran the German final line of defence in this direction in the shape of a double line or trenches protected with wire. Some day the story will be told of how narrowly we missed breaking through that line. We did not do it. Our men were thoroughly tired. The line was held by troops which, as I told at the time, had just come to this front, and on the morning of the 21st we knew that our cavalry, dismounted, were helping to hold the villages of Masnières and Maroing, and had a lodgment in, but were not through, the trench line beyond. Various details of the experiences of our cavalry have been told you, especially of that squadron of Canadian Horse which had such an exciting time when isolated in the sunken road, and only got back by stampeding its horses, to the confusion of the enemy in the darkness. There have also been persistent rumours that some straggling individual cavalrymen actually found their way into Cambrai.

As to whether the capture of Cambrai itself entered into the plans of our Higher Command I can offer no opinion. We certainly could not get there if we were held on the trench line defending it, even though the Canal was in our hands, and in the fighting which followed on the succeeding days, although we penetrated into Crèvecœur, and small parties seem to have got into Rumilly, we had not there the necessary weight of troops to break this final line.

Meanwhile, on the rest of the main advance on the left we had gone forward with the same splendid vigour. The main topographical feature of the ground here was what is known as Flesquières Ridge, being a gentle rise in the ground roughly parallel with our front, about two-and-a-half miles from the starting place, along which ran the main Hindenburg Support Line. The ridge dominates all the ground beyond it up to Bourlon. I described this country, after having walked over it, in my dispatch of November 28th. At one point on this ridge, in the immediate neighbourhood of the village of Flesquières, where the Germans were in great strength and had a number of field guns for use against Tanks, we suffered on the first day a temporary check. It was important only as it delayed us for a certain number of hours, and prevented the immediate pushing up of our mounted troops.

Next morning we swept on, and you are already familiar with the extraordinary performance of the Scottish troops who went on from here to Cantigny, and of the West Riding troops with their record advance of some 7,000 yards in a straight line. The mere physical strain of the advance was enormous, and here, as elsewhere, our men were extremely exhausted at the finish. It is always impossible to maintain the initial impetus of an attack, even if fresh troops can be pushed up in unending supplies. The advance goes beyond the protection of its own guns, the advantage of surprise is lost, and the enemy is able to mass new troops in opposition.

WHAT WE WON.

It is not necessary to follow in detail the operations of the succeeding days. Beyond Flesquières Ridge, the one conspicuous feature in the landscape in this direction is the heights of Bourlon Wood,

which, chiefly by the stubborn fighting of the West Riding and London troops, with some help from the Tanks, we captured, though originally occupied by the Germans in great strength, and held in spite of continued counter-attacks. To the immediate right of here the Guards fought most gallantly at Fontaine, but the village of Fontaine was untenable by us so long as the enemy held Flesquières Wood to the east, with the canal and the defensive positions towards Cambrai in which they could not be shaken so long as the final German trench line was unbroken farther to the east—just as it was untenable for the enemy so long as we were in the occupation of Bourlon Wood on the other side. Whether or not the threat on Cambrai had formed part of our original plans, it became evident as the days passed that, with the capture of Bourlon Wood and the crossings of the Canal at Maroing and Masnières, the limit of our advance had been reached.

The results of the first stage in the operations, then, were as follows. We had broken and held the advanced and main lines of the Hindenburg system to the length of about 14,000 yards, and the support line to the length of 10,000 yards. We had taken 19,000 prisoners and large numbers of guns, trench mortars, and machine-guns. We had overrun more than 40 square miles of enemy territory, with 10 villages and several minor hamlets. We had the whole of Flesquières Ridge in our hands, as well as the Canal crossings and Bourlon Wood on one side and the only less important ground by Lateau Wood on the other, and we had released a large number of French civilians from German rule. Above all, we had subjected the German Higher Command to the most humiliating blow which, perhaps, it had suffered since the war began, and while at the front I think we all regretted to hear of the ringing of the joy bells in London the moral value of the success was incalculable, coming as it did at the moment when people were depressed by the recent catastrophe in Italy.

Meanwhile, we found ourselves possessed of a salient making a rough rectangle, jutting out into the enemy's country, being between four and five miles deep on the northern and southern sides and some seven miles wide on its eastern face. It had no defences except such as, taking advantage of the natural features of the ground, could be made in haste on the spot. Against it, with his highly organized lines of communication by road and rail, the enemy was hurrying up troops in great numbers.

GERMAN ATTACK EXPECTED.

That the Germans would attack as soon as they felt themselves strong enough was, I think, anticipated by everybody. That our Higher Command expected it seems to be evident from the fact that when the attack came the Guards and cavalry, which a few days before had been fighting on the most advanced front and had been withdrawn "to rest," were, in fact, found handy for counter-attack at the most critical point of our line, where, indeed, the enemy succeeded in breaking through. Our troops in the actual front line in this sector were, as I told you at the time, in full expectation of the attack for at least 24 hours before it came. It is not for me to discuss whether any measures better than those which were taken could have been taken to frustrate the enemy's plans. One hears equally vehement and responsible suggestions that we ought, on the one hand, to have foretold the attack by falling back from the front line as soon as we saw that our advance had come to a standstill, and that we ought, on the other hand, to have pushed up more troops to hold it. While the two suggestions are contradictory, neither takes any account of the physical difficulties in the way of execution. What is certain is that, when the attack was delivered, it came suddenly, in great weight, and on the entire circumference of the salient, and that when our line at points on the south side gave way before it, some people at unit headquarters and the like places behind the front line were surprised by the rapidity of its progress.

I have not been able to ascertain the precise strength of enemy troops used in the attack of November 30th. On the southern side, where the attack preceded that on the rest of the front by some two hours, he had either six or seven divisions. There were not less than five on the northern face. How many more were used on the eastern or Cambrai face between Crèvecœur and Noyelles I do not know. We know that 16 new divisions had been brought into this front between November 20th and 30th, as well as various odd units, and there are quite likely to have been others of which I have not heard. Presumably all were used in the attack, either in whole or in part, or about one division on an average to each of the sixteen miles of the front of the salient. The attack was not, of course, in equal density at every part, but the chief masses were thrown against selected points.

On more than three-quarters of the front the attack was a total failure—that is, on between 11 and 12 miles from Crèvecœur on the west round to near Crèvecœur. It has to be remembered that in these masses German attacks when they fail, the losses are terrific. As General von Arnim complained a year ago, "they cost much blood." The solid waves in which the German attack comes on expose them to the possibility of much greater losses than we ever risk in an attack nowadays. I have already told of the appalling character of the enemy casualties in the Meuvres and Bourlon area, and also towards Masnières.

The enemy's plans were well prepared, and executed with great rapidity, and from captured maps and orders we know exactly what they were and how confident he was of their success. His troops fought stubbornly, and came on in waves after ways to take the place of those known down. That he failed was, as I have said more than once, owing to the magnificent character of our defence, coupled with the presence on the spot of those reserves including the Guards and cavalry, already mentioned.

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE BLACK LIST.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS ON DUTCH SHIPPING.

The Germans are attempting to secure control of the Dutch mercantile shipping, and after the war, they will be in a position to make a return of all details connected with ship construction and repair, and with the ultimate destination of the vessel, such as the person to whom the shipbuilder contemplates selling. These particulars, which are of the most comprehensive character, are exacted not only concerning sea-going vessels, but also in the case of the smallest boats for inland water traffic. Should any dispute arise concerning the interpretation of the contract, the Dutch shipbuilder or owner is compelled by contract to consent to a decision of the case, not by a Dutch Court, but by a German Court at Essen.

Not content with this, the Germans insist that all Dutch shipbuilders and owners receiving German iron and steel shall sign a contract valid for five years after the war that they will not sell any ship without giving Germany the right of refusal, and that during five years after the war they will not allow their ships to be chartered to any other country, for the benefit of Germany's present enemies. The Dutch Government Iron and Steel Committee has, however, advised builders and owners not to accept these last two conditions.

THE BLACK LIST.

No ship is allowed to be repaired with German iron and steel by any firm on the German black list, but the Germans are prepared to waive this prohibition, on condition of a generous subscription to the German War Loan, which is that for every ton of iron and steel delivered to a firm concerned must take 150 florins in German Treasury bills, which must not be presented for five years at 5 per cent. interest.

A further measure intended to force Dutch shipping to serve Germany alone is applied to ships not necessarily built with German materials in Groningen Province. These ships cannot enter the sea except through the River Ems, which the Germans illegally annexed from Holland. Groningen shipbuilders wishing to send their ships to sea must first sign a contract, giving Germany the right of refusal, and promising not to serve Germany's present enemies for five years after the war. Failing this, they will be seized on their way through the Ems seawards. Notwithstanding all these measures, Dutch mercantile talent has overcome in some cases the Teutonic attempt to fetter Dutch shipowners, as appears from a circular by Dr. Sturm, officially known as The Hague representative of the Bureau Export and Import Office. Certain Dutch shipbuilders signed a declaration which was not binding, and several ships therefore have gone to England. As soon as Dr. Sturm learnt this he approached the Dutch Government, and under threat of reprisals he has succeeded in obtaining from it a prohibition to leave for those ships whose owners signed a non-binding declaration.

There have not been many things finer in this war than the behaviour of our men in the Meuvres area, who remained at the end of the day with more ground in their possession than they had in the morning, or than that of those by Maroing and Masnières, who, after such a long day's desperate struggle, were able to report laconically at dusk, "Original line intact."

THE BREAK THROUGH.

Where the Germans broke through was on the southern face of the salient. I have been unable to get any first-hand account of why the line gave in the break of Lateau Wood, it being the break there which so imperilled our positions on the Canal by Masnières as to make their evacuation necessary before the general withdrawal. Lower down the enemy broke through because he was able to throw great bodies of men against a line less strongly held. The whole line did not give way, but the Germans penetrated at various places, isolating bodies of troops between—from which the prisoners whom he took came—and thence thrusting rapidly forward, to the surprise of the people engaged on their early morning affairs in the villages behind. You already know how the steadying of our line with the arrival of the Guards and cavalry first checked his advance and then turned it back. The effect of the penetration here was to compel the evacuation of the Masnières positions after the second night, and later, as the whole salient was now narrower and more exposed than ever, to cause the general withdrawal on the whole front to new positions behind.

This being the outline of events, what then is the balance on the whole operation? In his counter-operation on November 20th the enemy attacked not only the actual side of the new salient, but some distance below it, and here he drove us back beyond our original line and bit a piece out of our territory some 3,000 yards in depth, and including the two villages of Gonnelleu and Villers-Guislain. This is part of the ground which we absorbed in the outpost fighting of the summer since the German withdrawal here last spring. Without desiring to minimize this direct loss, it may be remarked that it is ground which the enemy never tried especially to defend before, and which has no tactical importance or significance. On our part, we still hold the whole of the Hindenburg system—a length of about 10,000 yards of the main line and some 7,000 yards of the support line. We keep some 12 or 13 square miles of ground won, with three villages. This is not idle or valueless ground. It includes the whole of the Flesquières Ridge and the main crossings of the Canal which the Germans had dug to defend it.

GERMAN HOME TRUTHS.

An extraordinary speech was delivered early in December in the Prussian franchise debate in the Prussian Lower House by the independent Socialist, Herr Strobel. Peace would soon be achieved if Prussia-Germany was so reformed that it could be regarded as belonging to the world's culture nations. Instead of that, however, we were presented with this franchise measure. The reactionary Prussian system is the strongest support of our militarism and imperialism, which we have to thank for this hideous war.

When Herr von Heydebrand (the Conservative Leader) asks where Prussia would be with a parliamentary system, the answer must be: A democratic, sane Prussia would never have rushed into this frightful catastrophe of war. When Herr von Heydebrand declares the majority parties in the Reichstag had taken advantage of the serious position of the country to demand Governmental Reform, he must be asked: Who brought the country into this serious position? It was the thoughtlessness of the Government and of the parties which encouraged the Government to support that unbelievable ultimatum to Serbia. (Here the President called the speaker to order.)

ANNEXATIONISTS FAVOURED.

Having severely criticized the franchise reform measure, which arranged the constituencies according to the area and the amount of potatoes they produced, and the number of cattle they contained, and disregarded the number of people living in them, he maintained that the Bill contained clauses really directed against an equal franchise. Women, without whose work the war could not be waged, were not to be enfranchised. He had wished, he said, that women, by a general international women's strike, had made this war impossible, and it was a direct challenge to the patience of the people that it was intended to leave the upper reactionary House much as it was. The speaker then declared—

The whole measure is a bit of patch-work, and is not suitable to the time when the Russian proletariat is winning for itself such boundless freedom. Yet with us it appears that the opposition of the Conservatives, Centre, and National Liberals to franchise reform will again be successful. If the Government is in earnest regarding reform, it must have the people's help on its side against reaction. But while annexationists and imperialists are allowed to carry on their propaganda, Independent Socialists are not allowed to have any meetings in Berlin in favour of franchise reform.

REVOLUTION WILL COME.

I do not demand a revolution, but I say it will come when conditions favourable to it show themselves. Who of you had believed that the U-boat war would be carried on for a year without evident result?

At this there was great interruption, a Conservative cry of "Leave that to Hindenburg," and a Socialist shout, "But it is the people who make the sacrifice."

Strobel then went on—Whether the war shall be carried on, and how long, is not a matter which can be left to Hindenburg alone. (Stormy protests from the Conservatives.) It is a matter for the people and the people's representatives. Leading military officers are now striving to obtain annexations, so no wonder franchise reform as the Minister of the Interior admitted, will not have any good effect in *Entente* countries.

Foreign countries have a right to demand democratic guarantees from Germany. (Loud Conservative protests.) Military pre-war history and the ultimatum to Serbia, which also met with opposition from high circles in Germany, show that that is necessary. Foreign countries can have no faith in the German Government so long as it finds its support in the present ruling classes. The German people certainly did not want war, and the vast majority of the army would vote for peace by agreement and without annexations. The German people is not content to be a parish any longer. It wishes to make its peace with humanity as a free people.



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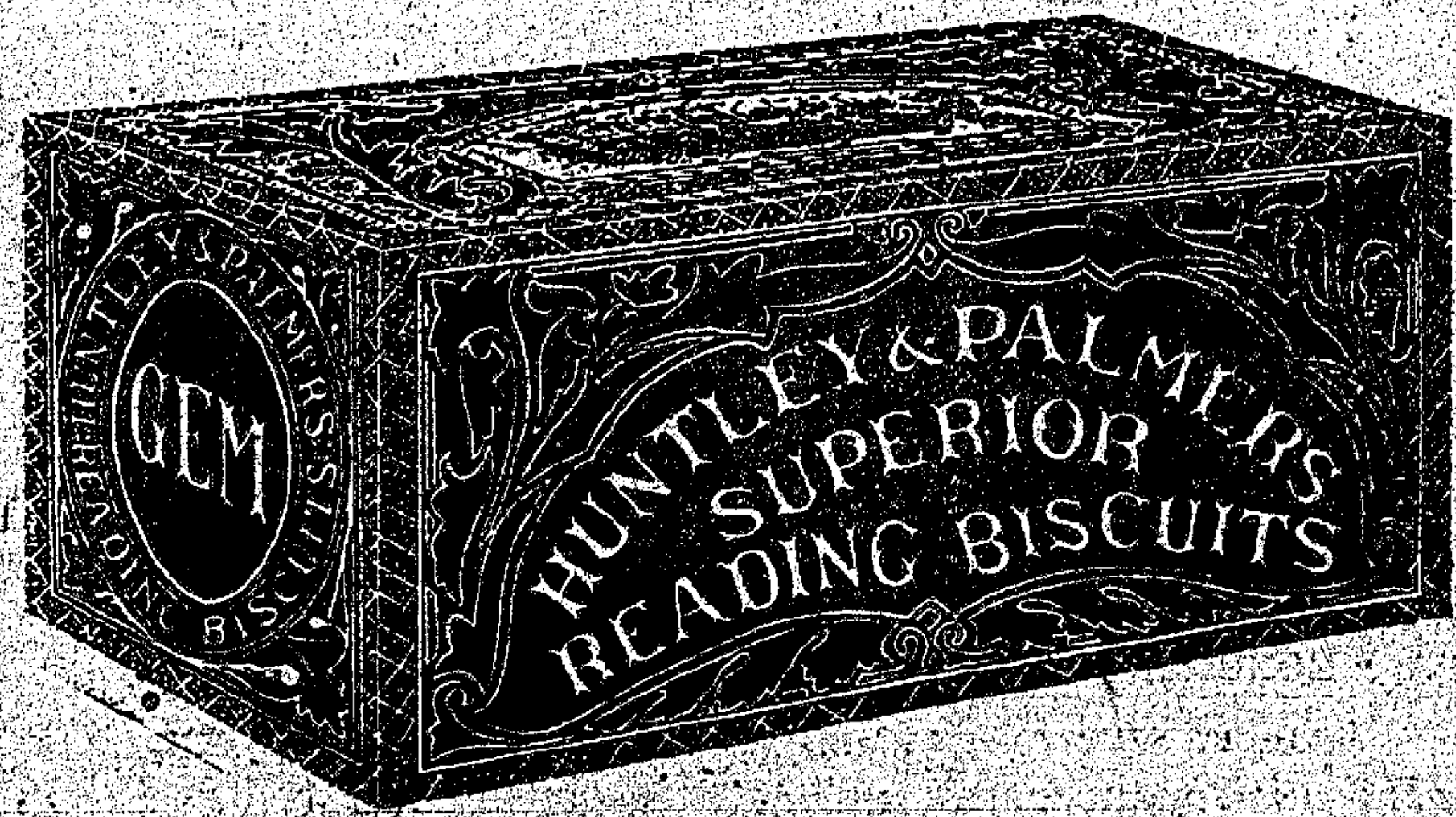
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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & I. JONES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AND YOKOHAMA
FUSHIMI MARU (WED'DAY, 13th Mar. at 10 A.M.)
Capt. Iizawa 21,000

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA
TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Akamatsu 13,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA
IYO MARU (WED'DAY, 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Takami 12,500
KITANO MARU (THURSDAY, 7th Mar. at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Cope 16,000

KOBE
TAISHO MARU (SATURDAY, 16th Feb.)
Capt. Ogawa 8,000
YETOROFU MARU (SATURDAY, 23rd Feb.)
Capt. Kitamura 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telegrams: Nos. 222 and 223.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSEA MARU	8,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	16,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	21,000	TUES., 6th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SEIYUN MARU	22,000	SAT., 27th Apr.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent.
Kine's Building.
Telephones 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent.
Queen's Building.
Tele. 1026 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th Mar. at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE.—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Feb. at 2 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU" ... MONDAY, 18th Feb. at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 19th Feb. at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Feb. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

WEIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. MITCHELL, First and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Building, 100, Queen's Road.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

USUAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Chung Chow	7.30 A.M.	—
Shanghai, Shatin and Sheungshan	7.30 P.M.	—
Amoy, Amoy Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.00 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samahai and Wuchow	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	7.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samui	7.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shamohun	7.30 P.M.	8.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shik Ki	7.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	7.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kamchuk	7.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukous	7.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 13th FEBRUARY, 1918.

Stocks	PAID UP VALUE	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
BANKS—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$630		\$23/- int. a/c 1917
INSURANCE—				
Canton	\$50	\$306, buyers	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$50	\$125, buy.	\$9 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$311, buyers	\$27 for 1915	
North China	\$5	T. 115, buy.	30% for 1915	
Union	\$100	\$770, buyers	\$80 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$50	\$205	\$21 for 1915	
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$77, buyers	\$10 for year ending 30/6/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$15, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Indo-China Frd.	\$5	\$34, buyers	5/- for 1916	
Do. Do.	\$5	\$158	30/- for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$39, sales	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17	
REFINERIES—				
China Sugars	\$100	\$85, sales	\$13 for 1916	
Malabar Sugars	\$30	\$34, sellers	\$5 for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$84, sales	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$133, sellers	\$2 1/2 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 109	T. 80	Ts. 8 for year ending 30/4/17	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$60, buyers	\$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$80, buyers	\$3 for 1917	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$884	\$3 making \$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$110, buy.	\$3.25 for 1917	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6.60, x. div.	50 cents for 1917	
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$274, x. div.	\$3 for 1917	
West Point	\$50	\$78	\$3 making \$6 for 1917	
OILS—				
Langka	G10	Ts. 14	T. 1 for year ending 31/10/16	
Shells	\$1	112/-	2/- int. account 1917	
Ural Caspian	\$1	20/-, sellers	2/- for 1915/16	
MIXING—				
Kailans	\$1	\$3/-, buyers	1/- int. act. year ending 30/6/17	
Baubs	\$1	\$31, buy.	None since 1910	
Tinoh	\$1	30/-	4/- int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS—				
Evo	Ts. 50	T. 160	T. 20 for year ending 31/10/17	
Kung Yik	Ts. 10	T. 14.10	T. 2 for year ending 30/6/17	
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 40 1/2	Ts. 6 for 1913	
Shanghai	Ts. 40	T. 125 1/2	Ts. 8 for year ending 30/6/17	
Yangtseppoo	Ts. 5	T. 8.10	Nil for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS—				
China Borneo	\$12	\$9 1/2	60 cents for 1916	
China Light	\$5	\$4	None since 1916	
China Petroleum	\$10	\$7 1/2, buyers	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$6	62 for year ending 30/6/17	
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$7.91, buy.	80 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$43, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30/6/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180, buy.	\$2 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$30	\$1 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31/10/17	
Hongkong Trans	\$1	\$6, sellers	5% int. account 1917	
Peak Trans Old	\$10	\$3, sellers	7% for year ending 30/6/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$0.90, sel.	do. [30/6/17]	
Shan Laundry	\$5	\$4	25 cents for year ending 31/10/17	
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$11 1/2	12 1/2% for 1916	
Water & Co.	\$10	\$6 1/2, buy.	70 cents for 1917	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6 1/2, buyers	None since 1914	

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

February 13th	
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	2/11 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	2/11 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	2/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/11 1/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	2/11 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bill, on demand	40 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	41 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bill, on demand	70 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	70 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pace	136 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	141
ON MANILA—	
On demand	156 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	156 1/2
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	156 1/2
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	156 1/2
GOVERNMENT Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.60
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$49.20
BAR SILVER per oz.	42 1/2

ON SALE.

SILVER OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1900;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (FROM 1900), and other Useful Information.

FROM \$1 OZ.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

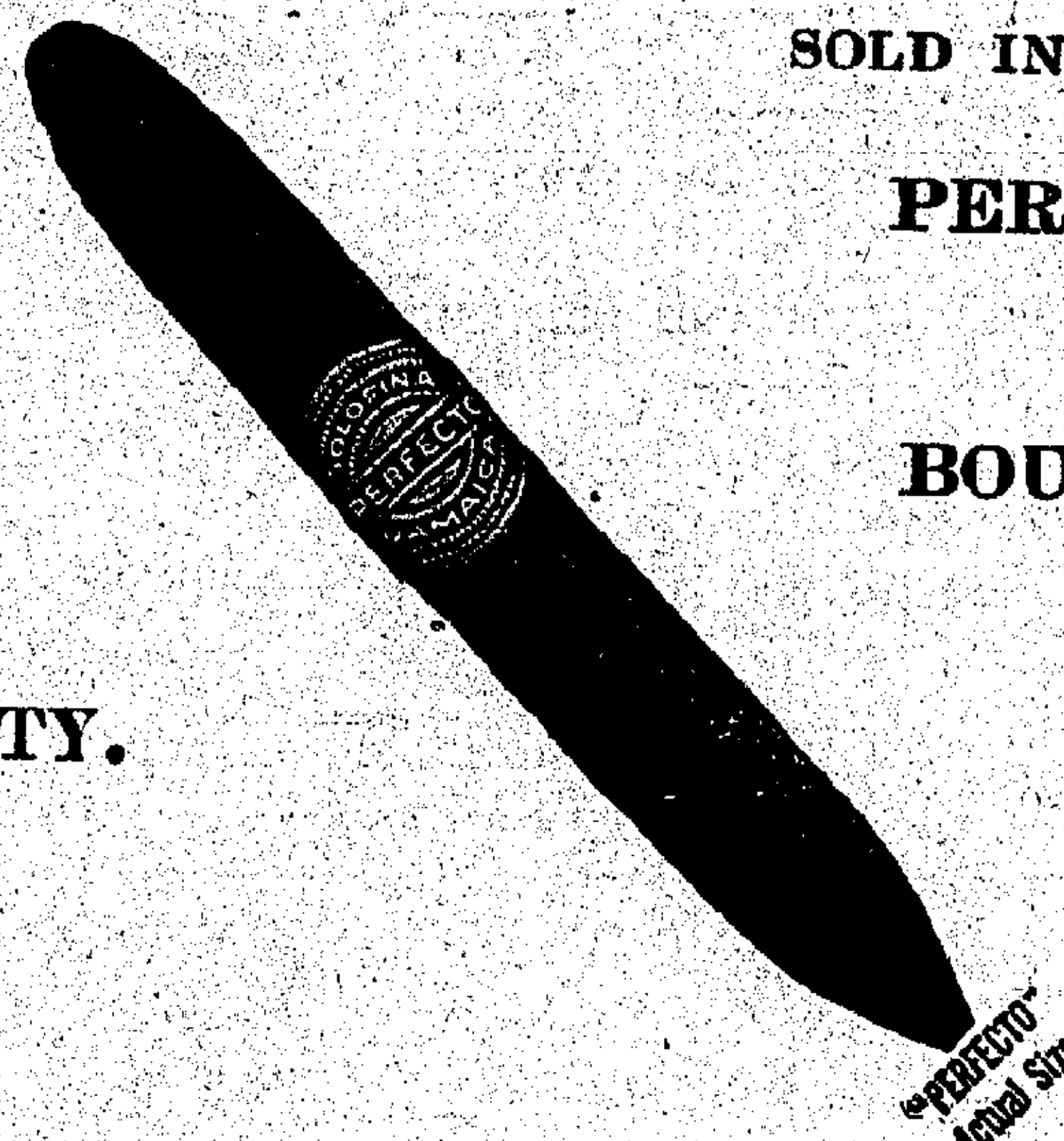
Golofina

CIGARS

MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES:

PERFECTOS & BOUQUETS.



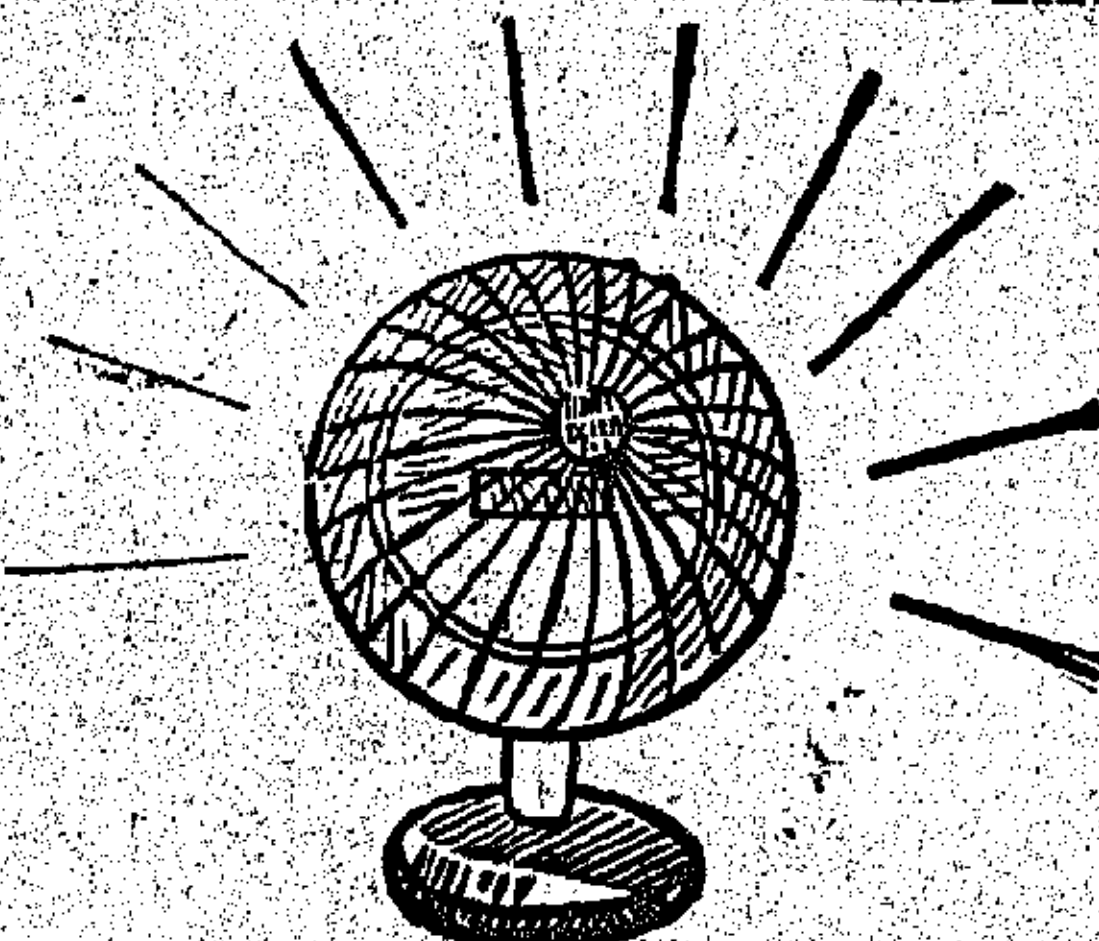
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

Exceptional in—

QUALITY
AROMA
POPULARITY.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

[1488]

KEEP WARM
ELECTRIC MAJESTIC RADIATORS.

The most economical heaters yet produced.

LIGHT AND ELEGANT.

Can be carried by hand from room to room and switched on wherever there is a wall plug fixed. No long sleeve lamp, no broom.

Large stock just to hand. Call early, before we are sold out.
WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.
14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

[187]

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Frs. 5,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)
Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot, of Directors
General Manager: A. J. Parrotte.HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, RAIGON.BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce de France, Paris.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.
Telegraphic Address: CHINBANKIND.Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNÉE, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Buildings, 4, Queen's Road, Tel. No. 232, 11470, Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1822.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWLING, Manager, Hongkong, 6th May 1917. [1488]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Selling ... \$15,000,000 at 9/- \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COVER OF DIRECTORS: S. H. DODWELL, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLTZMAN—Deputy Chairman
P. O. Butcher, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
A. H. Compton, Esq., S. V. D. Parr, Esq.
G. T. M. Eddies, Esq., W. L. F. Fendley, Esq.
C. S. Gabbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STREPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 20th January, 1918. [10]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,200,000
Subscribed ... £1,200,000
Paid-up ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Singapore, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May 1917. [187]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARRINGTON, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, at 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 125, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL INTERNAL CHARTER, 1899
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ... Yen 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Aio, Geylan, Kiao, Kanton, etc.

OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SHANGHAI AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippines, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1000]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PARLIAMENTARY ORDINANCE OF 18TH APRIL, 1912)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, NANKING, CHUNGKING, YONGKOW, etc.

WUKEI, WUKEI, ANKING, TIENTSIN, etc.

HANKOW, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, etc.

TIENTSIN, TIENTSIN, TIENTSIN, etc.

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